REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BARGAINS IN EASY TERMS!

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

PERSONAL.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON.

Explanation Concerning the Recent Dismissal of Department Clerks.

The Postmaster General to be Subordinate in Georgia.

Violations of the Postal Laws to be Summarily Punished.

Abolition of Discriminating Duties Against French Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The statements by cable telegram that Mr. Motley has presented a written communication to the English Cabinet on the subject of the Alabama claims is not generally credited here by those who know Mr. Motley well. It is thought that he has done no more than to say in person to Lord Clarendon that our government is ready to respond at any time in an entirely friendly spirit to whatever overture the British Government may make in relation to the question. There is renewed reason to believe what has all along been asserted in this correspondence, that Mr. Motley will not be instructed by his government, but after England to take the initiative in renewed negotiations.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The report in one of the New York papers on Saturday that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has agreed, or will agree, to release bankers and brokers from back taxes due under his recent ruling as to their liability on capital employed, is not correct. He will do nothing of the kind. They are liable for arrearages just as much so as for future taxes, and he so holds unless the Courts or Congress come to their relief. The amount thus due from New York city alone is estimated at $4,000,000, with Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities will have to pay as much more. Assessor Cleveland, in New York, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in his stead.

DISMISSAL OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

As an effort seems making to get up some feeling against the dismissal of clerks by the Cabinet for dismissing so many clerks, it seems proper enough to make a note of one or two facts. A large part of this reduction of force is made by the discharges of persons who were never appointed as regular clerks, but were known as temporary clerks, and were thus put on the rolls during the war, when work pressed. Many of these ought to have been discharged long ago, but the members of Johnson's Cabinet found it easier to keep them under pay. Congress at the last session was not only deceived in the number of clerks for each bureau in most of departments, but was induced to make appropriations for their payment, and then explicitly declared that the head of each department must confine his expenditures to the appropriations. So far as can be ascertained each member of the Cabinet is trying to carry out the will of Congress in this respect.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS

organized to-day by the election of the officers nominated on the tickets of the two parties. The Board is fully Republican, and has a colored reading clerk and messenger. The upper board has three Democratic members, who transacted the business with decorum, and refused to vote for any of the Republican nominees, who consented to their election, but the hostility of a combination which numbers 21 to 9 is a fair presage for what the printers may work, and to regulate their hours, and especially to prevent all who will not obey their dictation, and which seems legislative interference in the matter, from making concessions to the monopoly and tyranny of the Association. Printers, it is thought, will be the last to sell what they can get for their labor, and it is quite well demand that every person who desires to be a part of any organization shall have the right to use the correspondence, the advertising, the R.R. markets and general reports, if he chooses to do it, and which will be found of vital use to its enterprise. This would greatly facilitate the business of the Union, and greatly increase the demand for printers, and would be quite as fair as the Union demand that none of the Associated Press

CONVICTED OF AN INDICTMENT FOR CRUELTY OF SEERSUCKER.

Glynn and Crutchers, two of the under-officers on the ship James Foster, were to-day convicted on an indictment charging them with cruelty to the United States District Court at Brooklyn. The sentence will be for a long term of imprisonment, and possibly a security from the

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869. NUM

with murder, was called in the Criminal Court today. A very large crowd was present, and the case was discussed, and much difficulty found in obtaining a jury. It is probable by a day or two before the testimony is taken.

Mrs. M. Hudson was arrested yesterday charged with causing the death of a negro servant girl. It is reported by Sunday that an autopsy showed every bone in the body of the girl to be broken, bruises and scratches were found on her corpse.

TENNESSEE.

The Gubernatorial Campaign — Stokes and Senter Speak at Knoxville—An Independent Candidate for Governor—Governor Brownlow Favors Universal Suffrage.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 14.

Governor Senter and General Stokes spoke here to-day. Senter addressed a constitutional amendments which would require about two years to adopt by the Legislature and which must subsequently be voted for, recommended a constitutional convention, and an amendment providing for such a convention by vote of the Legislature, the ratification to begin by January next if possible, but be postponed gradually as the disfranchised showed themselves worthy of it. Senter claimed on general principles, reason, and duties on economy. The attendance was large, the sympathies of the crowd being rather with Stokes.

LONDON, June 15.—Advices from Madrid announce the withdrawal of the candidature of Count Montemolin as an independent candidate for Governor.

The jury found a true bill against Captain R. F. Pinkerton, Thomas Mongan and others, connected with the late riot in Memphis, for murder, etc.

It is reported that the bonds of nearly all the county officers were cancelled.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 14.—The action of the Knoxville Whig at this city to-day with Governor Brownlow's approval, in nominating Hon. Horace Maynard for Governor, has created quite a sensation, which will be increased by the publication to-morrow of a letter from Governor Brownlow, which will be reprinted in all the city papers. Its declarations are clear and unequivocal. It affirms that the war is over, and that a number of parties who held State offices during the war are now no longer needed, and signified their willingness to release the same to the State, and that the time has arrived for parties to finishing the improvements, and thus making the railroads complete. It is also affirmed that they are recorded the work will be commenced, and completed in a short time.

Next Thursday, the 17th inst., the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal will be formally dedicated to the patriotic and humane purpose of caring for the children of the unfortunate dead soldiers of the late war. The ceremonies will be conducted in the most impressive and appropriate manner, so that any one who had contributed in any way to the erection of the Home will be welcome to deliver the dedicatory address, and Prof. Richards, the President of the Board of Trustees of the Board of Normal and Bloomington will be given to the children and friends of the Home. A grand dinner will also be given. The Trustees of the Home have extended an invitation to the Governor to visit on this occasion one long to be remembered. Mr. Lincoln, of Bloomington, President of the board, has been indefatigable in his exertions to make the dedication of the Home a success, and one of the arrangements for the dedication

ILLINOIS.

Canal and River Improvements—Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal—Dedication on the 17th Instant—McLean County Soldiers' Monument—Commissioners of the Circuit Court—Election in the State Congressional Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 14.

Canal Commissioner Gridley was to the city to-day, and informed your correspondent that, owing to the very high water now in the canal, the work on the lock and dam had not yet been commenced, he not having yet found time for it, and not yet been selected. As soon as the water recedes the work will be commenced. He is confident that the work will be completed and the channel quite a sensation, which will be increased by the publication to-morrow of a letter from Governor Brownlow, which will be reprinted in all the city papers. Its declarations are clear and unequivocal. It affirms that the war is over, and that a number of parties who held State offices during the war are now no longer needed, and signified their willingness to release the same to the State, and that the time has arrived for parties to finishing the improvements, and thus making the railroads complete. It is also affirmed that they are recorded the work will be commenced, and completed in a short time.

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The McLean County Soldiers' Monument will be dedicated at Bloomington on the 30th inst. John Palmer being the orator.

Many Democratic papers are publishing strong endorsements concerning the nomination of Palmer. These indicate a growing feeling in favor of the nomination, and will have a powerful influence in the election. Many of these ought to be republished in all parts of the State. Connolly ft, of the Democratic party, and the nomination was made by acclamation at Normal, and not as occurs on that day.

Rev. Frederick W. Wines, of this city, has been elected by the board of Public Charities of Illinois Secretary, in place of Hon. Hiram Rutherford, to-day it looking up law, &c., tending to explain the duties of the office, which is not paid.

Norman A. Ryan having been duly nominated City Clerk at the election of April last, and his decision of the contempt unanimously satisfactory. No Democrat in this city has ever received a greater majority for any office, and the people generally will be pleased with the result. The Democratic majority in this county is usually from 1,500 to 2,000, mainly by Democrats, are doing great injustice.

Hon. Thomas Turner, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor Commissioner of Knights Templars, in-cluding the Grand Commanderies of New York and Connecticut, left to-day for Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mysterious Disappearance of the Proprietor of a Racing Park with a Large Amount of Other People's Money—Arrivals at Boston to Attend the Peace Jubilee—Grand Entertainments Prepared.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 14.

It has rained here at intervals all day, but the closing work of preparation for the festival has not been materially interrupted, and there is a prospect of fine weather to-morrow. The outlook is that the general particulars and a half, one-to-bigot will put it in order, and clear out all debris by the day of the festival. The city authorities is greatly enhanced by the decorations, and which must certainly enthuse all strangers, and the hotels are obliged to fill their parlors with cots. A number of members of the orchestra arrived this morning from New England. Fifteen hundred members of the Normal Musical Union, of Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Warsaw, Rosetown, McGregor, Cresco, and Dubuque, Iowa, arrived this morning, and a majority of the foreign delegations have arrived, and others are expected to-night. President Grant will spend Wednesday here only.

Mr. Stanwood has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Indiana and Mississippi, to take effect on the 1st July.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Kidder, U. S. A., has received detailed for duty as Indian Agent. Brevet Major General A. B. Dyer has been ordered to inspect the Springfield Armory, vice Col. Benton, deceased.

Mr. Louis Leutenwerth, Rock Island, Washington Territory, is in the city. Capt. and Brevet Major W. F. Harrag is retired from duty with the Engineer; he will hand over to the Chief Engineer, Fort Lilly and Whetstone Creek Agency, Dakota Territory, and will then go to Omaha, to report to Brevet Major General Comstock.

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OHIO.

Republican County Convention at Mansfield—Nominations for Representatives and County Officers—Resolutions Adopted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, June 14.

The Republican County Convention met in Mansfield to-day, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The following ticket was nominated: For Representatives, Hon. Jacob Ashbrook, of Richland; Hon. Jacob Judge, Captain C. F. Letzer; County Treasurer, J. Hamilton; Sheriff, Captain Wm. Hoffman; Prosecuting Attorney, Richard Galley; Infirmary Director, Jacob Hoffman.

General E. Hinkenroff, Chairman of the County Committee, presented the following series of resolutions, which were adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, 1. That we abide by, and reaffirm the principles declared by the Republican party in the glorious years of 1864 at its last convention at Cincinnati, and in 1868 at Chicago, and by the platform of 1868.

2. That those platforms having been immediately followed by the adoption of the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the ratification of the 15th, we look to our Congressmen to carry out the principles of the platforms.

3. That as a legitimate outgrowth of those principles, we look to our Congressmen to submit to the people of the several States for their adoption or rejection, as soon as practicable, the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that we look to our Congressmen to carry out the principles of the platforms.

4. That all questions of public faith in relation to the payment of the public debt, both principal and interest, should be settled in favor of the payment of every dollar of the public debt to all the holders thereof, without discrimination between the different classes of bonds or other securities issued by the government for the payment of the public debt.

5. That we are opposed to all class legislation, and especially to unjustifiable and grabbing legislation in favor of railroads, and we specially favor a repeal of the act of March 3, 1869, so far as it relates to a grant of land to railroads.

6. That we favor the speedy payment of the 5-20 bonds, by voting against the assumption by Congress of bonds of the United States, and by voting against contracts of the government, and by strict economy in the administration of the government, and by such measures as will secure the greatest revenue from the present taxation, and by reducing the taxation as rapidly as the resources of the government will justify.

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EUROPE.

Debate in the English House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

London Times on the Prospects of the Measure.

Mr. Motley's First Official Communication to Lord Clarendon.

No Further Political Disturbances in Paris.

Great Britain.

DEBATE ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Peers, to-night, in anticipation of the debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance, all the seats on the floor having occupied at the opening of the sitting. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and the floor of the House was filled with the leading men of the day. The Duke of Cambridge was present. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Oxford were also present. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the benefit of the doubt should be given to the Government, and that the Government should be allowed to proceed with the measure. The Duke of Cambridge said that he had not yet made up his mind as to the course he should take on the bill. The Duke of Cambridge said that he had not yet made up his mind as to the course he should take on the bill. The Duke of Cambridge said that he had not yet made up his mind as to the course he should take on the bill.

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The Tribune.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

MODES OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

In the June number of the *Journal of Social Science* (a publication which deserves a wide circulation), Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., recommends the abolition of the system of electing a President by the pretended Electoral College, which has never operated in practice as it was designed to do by those who adopted it, and which has of late opened the widest door to fraud and corruption in our Presidential elections. Had the framers of the constitution had the least conception how the general election would work, they would have adopted something very different. They intended that each State should elect a number of undisguised, independent Electors, equal to the number of its members of both houses of Congress, and that these should constitute a deliberative body, and decide for themselves for whom the vote of the State should be cast for President. The fact that the two or three political parties would, by nominating conventions, put forward tickets of Electors for each political party; that the nominal Electors should be pledged to vote for this candidate, so that in each State all the Electors would be nearly always of one party, and their function would be merely nominal and in effect superfluous—viz., to cast their solid vote for the candidate nominated by the convention of their own party—all this was unforeseen, and, though in accordance with the letter, is a mere travesty on the spirit of the constitution. But it also has very pernicious effects. New York having so many electoral votes as Illinois, Massachusetts and Vermont combined, a majority of ten votes one way in New York may counterbalance 200,000 majority the other way in all the other States. A change of less than thirty thousand votes rightly distributed would have elected Seymour over Grant, against a popular majority for Grant of 300,000. It is true that as political opinion now stands in the various States, a genuine change of 20,000 votes in the particular States where they were needed would have implied such a revolution of public sentiment in the other States as would have reversed Grant's popular majority in those also. But this would not hold true if the 300,000 were fraudulent votes, as indeed in case we should have the singular anomaly of 300,000 *bona fide* majority one way being overruled by 30,000 fraudulent ballots stuffed into the boxes on the other side. There are strong proofs that New York and New Jersey were carried for Seymour and Hoffman by nearly 35,000 fraudulent votes at the last election, and that persistent efforts were made to carry Pennsylvania and Indiana by the same means. Since General Grant's majority was but 14 per cent in these three States, the inducement to fraud, where fraud was practicable, was almost irresistible. Hence, Mr. Adams predicts that the fraudulent Democratic Presidential "wire" probably very soon decide every close-contested Presidential election, unless the system of Electoral Colleges is reformed out of existence. The remedy proposed by Mr. Adams is that the people should vote directly for President and Vice President, the plurality of the votes of the whole people of the United States electing. This would in no way lessen the influence of nominating conventions, each party would nominate as now, and the contest for the strength just as now. It would secure an election in accordance with the plurality of the popular vote, and it would limit the fraud, which, small in any locality in the State for or counteract a large majority in another. But the counting of the popular vote of the entire United States to arrive at the result would lead to great dangers where we the vote was close, and would be even more easily liable to spread fraud at all times. A safer proposition is that the whole people of each State vote directly for President and Vice President, and that whatever receives the majority of the popular vote in that State shall have the two electoral votes which correspond to the district Representatives in Congress. Under this system New York would have given twenty votes for Grant and thirteen for Seymour, instead of thirty-three for Seymour; New Jersey would have given two for Grant and five for Seymour instead of seven for Seymour; Pennsylvania would have cast eighteen for Grant and eight for Seymour, instead of twenty-six for Grant; Ohio would have cast fifteen for Grant and six for Seymour, instead of twenty-one for Grant, and Illinois would have cast twelve for Grant and four for Seymour, instead of sixteen for Grant. And this total result would have been a greatly different—about 206 for Grant and 88 for Seymour, instead of 214 for Grant and 80 for Seymour, which was the vote actually cast. This is simply a change from a State electoral ticket to a district electoral ticket. Like the other plan, it would not lessen the influence of the great party conventions over the nominations. The people would still vote mainly in two great phalanxes, representing the progressive and conservative alternatives on the leading question of public policy. It would not lessen the great probability that the result might not agree with the popular vote. But above all, it would destroy the effect of fraudulent voting in any one district to throw electoral votes which were cast by the State at large and the vote cast by the district in which the fraud arose. The 27,000 fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York at the last election could only affect about eight electoral votes at all, instead of 33 as at present, and practically would not have been resorted to to secure these, as they were safe to the Democratic party without fraud. It is only in districts where but one party has power that any considerable degree of fraudulent voting can be done. A strong opposition will always prevent it. In such districts there would be no contest, and no temptation to fraud, if their majority did not exceed a certain number, belonging to which degree of the vote, under the plan last proposed, not only would the inducement to fraud almost wholly disappear, but the violent rancor and heat of politics in those districts which now exist would be greatly abated. Such a proposition may be open to settled objections which we have not discussed, but it, at least, deserves very careful and thorough consideration.

THE TOLLS ON THE ERIE CANAL.

While the Albany, N. Y., papers are interposing pettifogging objections to the repeal of the tolls on the Erie Canal, and while the Legislature is considering what the constitutional rights of the mortgagees of the canal revenues shall not be impaired, the difficulty is really a practical question whether it will pay to keep the tolls on. Can it be supposed that Buffalo will continue to send to New York by rail and taking time, convenience, certainty, and the high rates of canal tolls, into consideration, the rail route is the best and cheapest by which to send their produce? Would New York politicians are quite blind to the question whether their State shall or shall not afford the country the privilege of the canal for the transportation of grain, and unload it on the Hudson at the canal-end. A ship-load of a large size corn from Chicago, via steam-tug and rail to New York, can scarcely be delivered at the time of delivery at its destination. It reaches Buffalo in comparatively little, to an easily steamed vessel, and loaded and sent to sea in an hour or two. Time and can be sold on board, and other several cents per bushel more than can be got for it now by canal. Peculiarly the shipment is more profitable, and the cheaper it is to get it to the sea-board. Chicago has no reason to fear the competition of Buffalo, but it will be immensely benefited by the repeal of the canal tolls.

THE PARK CASES.

The several cases involving the validity of the Lincoln and the South Park acts, passed by the last Legislature, have been under discussion before the Supreme Court of Illinois at Mount Vernon.

The first of these cases is the application of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk to issue to them $500,000 in city bonds, to pay for the land taken as an addition to said park. In considering the question of the constitutionality of this law, Mr. Hoyne, for the Commissioners, insisted, in the language of the Court in several cases, that the Legislature of the State can pass any law not prohibited by the Constitutions of the State and of the United States; and that the Legislature is the supreme body, and, outside for themselves for whom the vote of the State should be cast for President. The fact that the two or three political parties would, by nominating conventions, put forward tickets of Electors for each political party; that the nominal Electors should be pledged to vote for this candidate, so that in each State all the Electors would be nearly always of one party, and their function would be merely nominal and in effect superfluous—viz., to cast their solid vote for the candidate nominated by the convention of their own party—all this was unforeseen, and, though in accordance with the letter, is a mere travesty on the spirit of the constitution. But it also has very pernicious effects. New York having so many electoral votes as Illinois, Massachusetts and Vermont combined, a majority of ten votes one way in New York may counterbalance 200,000 majority the other way in all the other States. A change of less than thirty thousand votes rightly distributed would have elected Seymour over Grant, against a popular majority for Grant of 300,000. It is true that as political opinion now stands in the various States, a genuine change of 20,000 votes in the particular States where they were needed would have implied such a revolution of public sentiment in the other States as would have reversed Grant's popular majority in those also. But this would not hold true if the 300,000 were fraudulent votes, as indeed in case we should have the singular anomaly of 300,000 *bona fide* majority one way being overruled by 30,000 fraudulent ballots stuffed into the boxes on the other side. There are strong proofs that New York and New Jersey were carried for Seymour and Hoffman by nearly 35,000 fraudulent votes at the last election, and that persistent efforts were made to carry Pennsylvania and Indiana by the same means. Since General Grant's majority was but 14 per cent in these three States, the inducement to fraud, where fraud was practicable, was almost irresistible. Hence, Mr. Adams predicts that the fraudulent Democratic Presidential "wire" probably very soon decide every close-contested Presidential election, unless the system of Electoral Colleges is reformed out of existence. The remedy proposed by Mr. Adams is that the people should vote directly for President and Vice President, the plurality of the votes of the whole people of the United States electing. This would in no way lessen the influence of nominating conventions, each party would nominate as now, and the contest for the strength just as now. It would secure an election in accordance with the plurality of the popular vote, and it would limit the fraud, which, small in any locality in the State for or counteract a large majority in another. But the counting of the popular vote of the entire United States to arrive at the result would lead to great dangers where we the vote was close, and would be even more easily liable to spread fraud at all times. 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The Cincinnati *Inquirer* declares the readiness of the Democratic party of Ohio, during the coming campaign, to accept strange bed-fellows, and to fling their gates wide open to Republican desertions of every grade. The Democratic leaders say also that the candidates of the Democratic party must all be men of sense. The logical inference is that the Democratic party insists on nominating none but Republicans for office. This is the application of the "Chase" principle to State politics. But if Democrats are getting an itching to vote for Republican nominees, why not inquire for the genuine article?

Professor J. E. Hodnutt, of the University of Chicago, who has, ... sheaf for a year and a half past on surveys in Surveying Division of the Interior Department, has resigned his position, and will be at home to his friends in this city yesterday.—He states that the condition of the road has been much misrepresented; that the construction is not only much better than might reasonably have been expected, but that it is fully equal to that of many Eastern roads at the time of their nominal completion. He thinks there is no good reason to fear detention from snows such as were met with last winter, as arrangements are going to be made to obviate this difficulty. It is also that there will be much more danger of delay from snow on the Northern Pacific Railroad than has been represented.

The Clark Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been founded at Northampton, Mass., for teaching the deaf and dumb to speak to articulate words instead of by visible signs. Ten years will be required to test whether the result is possible. Since Tom Hood illustrated in his poem of the "Ear Trumpet" how much happier one might be from inability to hear all the slang, gossip, and mischief of the world, many others be equally fortunate in escaping responsibility for uttering folly and falsehood?

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Logan County soldiers' monument at Lincoln was dedicated on Thursday. Several thousand people were present. Ex-Governor Oglesby delivered the oration.

The Fair at Bloomington, Tazewell County, on the farm of W. Pearson, in Elkridge Township, starts a red beech tree, that, on the ground, forms two distinct trees, standing six feet apart, and, at a height of about spring fifteen inches in diameter. About thirteen guests at a dinner-party, with table and form one guest or attendant and the proprietor. Nineteen-twentieths of these would be white under any circumstances, and the effect of such a measure is to enable one black man to vote because of his color or his company upon nineteen white men or women who do not desire it. Disclosing the nineteen to please the one, is a matter of mere association and taste, is not capable, but the principle involved is fatal. Hotels and theatres are not public offices or governmental institutions. They are not supported by taxes, like free schools, nor do they enjoy any legislative monopoly like railroads. They offer entertainment and accommodation merely. The only function the government has in relation to them is to preserve order, not to regulate the class of people who shall go to them. If government had the power by an ordinance to exclude negroes, it would equally exclude people of color; it must have the power to exclude them, and the effect of raising the question generally would be to cause them to be excluded altogether from the theatres and hotels, into certain points of which self interest rather than restrictions, they are now admitted.

About three months ago, Dr. G. W. Farrel, of Wilson Junction, purchased a horse, seven years old, from a gentleman who had owned him all his life on a farm horse. Neither had any idea that he was possessed of more than ordinary speed. Keeping the animal, that the horse was Dr. Bashaw stock, Dr. Farrel commenced trying his trotting capacity by driving him to a buggy, and soon found out that the farm horse could do his mile in two minutes and forty-seven seconds. He has since made a number of matches, and won several hundred dollars.

Michael Baer, formerly of Lyons, but of late largely interested in Fort Smith, Ark., in company with another officer named McClure, was in the employ of horse-stealers on the west bank of the Red River, and was there knocked on the head by a man named Rutherford, who went into hiding after missing animals, and the two parties met by accident. Rutherford was tried and acquitted on the plea of self-defense.

The residence of ex-Governor Reynolds, at Belleville, was burned on Saturday. Mr. Reynolds was absent at the time. The loss is $10,000 to $15,000, with no insurance.

At the Vanderbilt Theatre, in St. Louis, a few nights ago, while the can can was being danced, a drunken fellow jumped upon the stage and kicked the female performers. When Mlle. Conchita Rolani came forward to the footlights, near the middle of the performance, and threw a bouquet to the audience, the fellow caught it, and, as the lady turned to go off, he threw her a bouquet. She stooped down for it, and, handing him the second bouquet, she stepped dancing in a second, bounded into the box, seized the bouquet thrown by the hair of the head, and dragged the fellow out of the box by the jaws. Leaping back to the stage, she picked up the bouquet, which was still lying there, and threw it to the fellow, who was immediately hustled out of the house. She then resumed the dance.

The Steamer Lucille Knight, on her trip from New York April 9, the last yet arrived at her port of destination, which was Glasgow, in Scotland, had a cargo consisting of 1,000 tons of ... and other place, nor was she "spoken" by any vessel that has since made port in Europe or America so that the mysterious appearance and disappearance of the fish that she has either foundered at sea in a gale or was wrecked on an iceberg, or met with some other disaster which left no survivors to tell the story. The theory is that the fish were in search of ... and, in their eagerness, ran ashore, where they were left by the receding tide, and perished miserably.

General Trim has also appealed to the Spanish army, remarking the officers and men from mixing in politics.

Yesterday Police Judge fined a man five dollars and costs for the crime of kissing one of his own sex in the street.

Yesterday, at 10 a.m., on one shilling and fourpence a day, at Nottingham, England, has just died, leaving to the hospital, his savings, amounting to some $2,500.

A collection of hop-statistics reforms the Kilbourn *City Mirror* that seventy acres were cropped last year, and that eight-six acres are under cultivation this year, in the town of Livingston, Sauk County.

MICHIGAN.

At Baton Rapids, on the 6th, a horse belonging to Messrs. Hamlin & Wellman, caught Mr. Hamlin by the hand with his teeth, inflicting some very ugly bites on his right; that, seizing him by the clothes, commenced to toss him up and down in the air, saving at him with his fore feet. There happened to be several men present, who, with clubs and other weapons, attacked the horse and succeeded in driving him off. The horse afterwards Mr. Wellman attempted to approach the horse, when it sprang upon him, catching him by the hand with his teeth, and commenced to worry him furiously, and it took the best efforts or three men to rescue him, the man severely pulling him by the hair and biting him in the face.

A couple of gentlemen in a canal boat were in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, last week. One of them caught a small sunfish, and put it in a tumbler of water. The heat of the ... fish was instantly seized by a huge water snake that had made his way unperceived into the tumbler of the fish, and, in the struggle to get the fish and rod, and the snake gilled unharmed into the water.

Mayor Babcock, on the 6th, the yacht North Star was run into and upset by the propeller Northern Light, and two persons on board were drowned. Hamilton and Richard Sanderson—lost their lives.

MINNESOTA.

General W. S. Hancock—having been invited to attend the annual reunion of the First Minnesota Volunteers, at White Bear Lake, June 17—regret, that he will be unable to be present, as he was about to leave for Montana on an official tour which would prevent his attendance.

The Faribault *Republican* of the 9th says:

"Considerable interest has been awakened by the discovery of a large bed of marl on the farm of Mr. Ira Bell, about four miles from here. It is on a ... about four years old. Mr. Bell, the discoverer of the bed, has been digging and drawing it out for the purpose of ascertaining its use and value. He has found potash and a very small ... The color is ... and would answer very well for ... Mr. Bell has ... and would answer very well for ... Mr. Bell has ... and would answer very well for ... Mr. Bell has

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Slaughter and Murder of the Colonel of an Illinois Regiment.

From the New York World, June 13.

The case of death by gunshot wounds was developed, early before Coroner Connery, this morning, in the course of the inquiry concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of the late Colonel Cornelius F. Woodruff, of the 8th Regiment of Governor's Island. From the testimony given before the Coroner it appears that the deceased was a native of Illinois and about 40 years of age. He was residing in the South with his family when the rebellion broke out, and immediately tendered the services of a private in one of the companies which were then being raised in Illinois. Here he rose rapidly to the rank of Colonel, and by his superior conduct and great bravery on the field of battle, soon attained the rank of captain. When the war was terminated out of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiment, which, after a very gallant career, was never heard of again after the first engagement in the Wilderness. Colonel Woodruff remained with the regiment until the close of the war, when he was brevetted a Colonel, and returned to the North as a private, and rose to the rank of Colonel in the regular army of the United States. He was a native of New York and settled originally in the Adjutant-General's office

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Schintz Elected Acting Mayor of the City.

A High Compliment Paid Mayor Rice.

The Gas Contract Signed--Sewers Required.

Tunnel Regulations.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, His Honor Acting Mayor in the chair.

Present—Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Dixon, Dunham, Wicker, Halpin, McRoy, Calkins, Rester, Sheridan, Walsh, Kenzie, Hildreth, Constaby, Hallberg, Carpenter, Woodard, Holden, S. L. Russell, R. P. Russell, Cameron, Bushler, Bruce, Schmidt, Schintz, Berger, Shackford, Mansur, Kehoe.

ACTING MAYOR.

On motion of Alderman Knickerbocker it was ordered that the Council proceed to the election of an Acting Mayor.

Ald. Knickerbocker nominated Alderman Woodard.

Ald. Walsh nominated Alderman Schintz.

A ballot was had, resulting—Woodard, 12; Schintz, 14; Holden, 1.

There being no choice, a second ballot was had, resulting—Woodard, 14; Schintz, 14; Holden, 1.

There being no choice, a fourth ballot was had, resulting—Woodard, 13; Schintz, 13; Holden, 1.

Ald. Schintz was declared duly elected, and he was conducted to the chair.

The Mayor then bade farewell to the Council, and the retiring Mayor took his seat.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Ald. Rester presented the petition of Peter Reilly and others, praying for the grading of Lincoln avenue, from Belmont avenue to Graceland avenue.

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North